TREASURE CHEST
Pam
Missions-
Meth. on the field
1797
"More than Paper and Ink"
Light
Hope
Joy
The story of the first fifty years of outreach of the Christian message to all parts of the world through the Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, Inc.
by Sue Weddell
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새 가정
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THE AUTHOR

SUZANNE E. WEDDELL, known to her friends as "Sue," is widely known for her interest in Adult Literacy and Christian Literature. She graduated from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania—summa cum laude—and when the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter was established at Bucknell in 1940, she was chosen from among the alumni as a Foundation member.

Her first position was with the American Baptist Publication Society as editor of their magazine "Young People." When World War I came the Y.W.C.A. claimed her gifts, and she became Director of the first Hostess House in the Army Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. and later Director of Southwest Field Services under the War Work Council. After the war she joined the national staff, Y.W.C.A. with headquarters in New York City, and from there was called to a responsible position in the Reformed Church in America covering work in India, Arabia, China and Japan.

In 1941 Miss Weddell began her career with the Foreign Missions Conference of North America (now the Division of Overseas Ministries of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.). Her work included India, the Near East, Women's Work and Christian Literature. In addition to these activities she wrote four books and did extensive teaching, lecturing and traveling. For many years her services compassed the hundred (or more) countries which observed the World Day of Prayer, and she was author of the devotional service used for the seventy-fifth observance of the Day in 1961.

In 1938 Miss Weddell was one of ten women delegates from North America to the International Missionary Conference in Madras, India, where sixty-nine countries were represented. In 1945 she attended the United Nations Conference on International Organizations at San Francisco, where the charter of the United Nations was drawn up. She was a consultant to the United States delegation, representing the Federal Council of Churches, and was for many years observer at the United Nations. In 1948 Miss Weddell was one of forty women who met in a World Conference in Baarn, Holland. She went from there to the Assembly of the World Council of Churches held in Amsterdam, and so on to India, where she represented England and America in the National Conference on Literature.

Miss Weddell was elected to the presidency of the Missionary Education Movement (Friendship Press) and to the Presidency of the Foreign Missions Conference. The Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature made her its executive officer in 1941, and from 1930 to 1962 she was related actively to the Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, from 1957 to 1959 as its chairman. Thus she gave more than 30 years to this special aspect of the Christian program abroad, and she was continuously engaged in its promotion. Bucknell University conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humanities on Miss Weddell in 1955. The Committee is honored to have the story of its first fifty years from her pen.

The Editor

"More than Paper and Ink"

Light Hope Joy

by Sue Weddell

Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, Inc.
475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. 10027

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PREFACE

"The past is ever with us and ever an inspiration for the future."

As the sun rises over the Pacific islands on the first Friday in Lent each year and starts on its westward course around the world, songs of praise can be heard from worshipping groups of women gathered for the WORLD DAY OF PRAYER. And as the hours go on, the earth is encircled in a fellowship that strengthens and blesses all who participate.

At this observance gifts are given. A generous portion of the offerings from Canada and the United States is given each year to send the Christian message through literature to women and children throughout the world.

It is a blessed ministry and represents one of the oldest and most productive pieces of cooperative work ever undertaken by church women of this country.

For half a century *The Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields* has been aiding in the production and distribution of Christian publications—magazines, books, pictures—for homes and schools and churches in the lands overseas. It is women's service to women and has created a bond of Christian fellowship which is enduring.

This booklet tells the story of the first fifty years (1912-1962) of this significant task and points to the future which opens up possibilities for Christian service undreamed of in 1912.

During these fifty years the output and influence of this Committee have reached into surprising corners of the world and covered many sides of the lives of women. These pages can give only a brief outline of its expanding program. The full story is seen in its works which have extended to forty countries and embraced many different types of Christian contacts, including the training of national leaders. Over a million dollars have been expended by the Committee during these five decades—dollars which represent sacrificial giving and a true sense of fellowship on the part of the donors.

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Funds have come from several sources but the WORLD DAY OF PRAYER offerings have, since the 1920's, formed the backbone of the Committee's annual income and have made possible the continuance of its ministry. From the early beginning its members have had a special sense of stewardship toward these free-will offerings from the women in the home churches. It has been their great hope that the givers would realize the significance of their gifts—the outstanding undertakings and far-reaching influences that have been the result of their generosity. Miss Clementina Butler, one of the founders and a leader for many years, put it this way in her picturesque style: "Let us remember on the World Day of Prayer when we bring our offerings for Christian literature that we are giving MORE THAN PAPER AND INK. We are giving life and hope and joy to unnumbered souls."

The story of this Committee's work over these fifty years is rare and beautiful. The devotion and untiring energy of its members is something to be remembered and honored, and gives prophetic evidence of what can be done with true consecration and caring—a mere "handful" of workers—and what a result!

May the past which comes to light in these pages be truly "an inspiration for the future."

DECADE
One

1912-1922

"As hungry for books
*as for bread."**

Nothing to read! How difficult it is for us today to picture, and yet how true it was for women and children in many lands overseas fifty years ago. Christian Literature Societies were financed by the churches of the West, but funds were limited, and the Societies had their hands full in supplying books and materials for pastors and students. They had neither time nor money to supply reading matter in their own tongue to women and children in the homes who were "hungry for books."

The records of the Committee go back to the turn of the century and are full of the stories of the travels in the Far East of Miss Clementina Butler, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody and Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery. They were three stalwarts, filled with missionary zeal, whose hearts and consciences were touched by what to them was a "crying need." They came back home determined to stir American women to do something about this "plight of women and children." The enthusiasm of these world travelers was caught by women in Canada and the United States, and in 1912 the *Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields* was formed, under the sponsorship of the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, representing all the denominations of Canada and the United States. Members were at once appointed to the Committee by Mission Boards—women whose skilled and devoted services and eager Christian purpose gave the Committee a rare place in the

*Bishop Arthur Moore

missionary ranks. Miss Clementina Butler, one of its founders, became the accepted leader of the Committee. Her name is mentioned many times in these pages. It could not be otherwise, for she gave heart and soul to the work of the Committee for thirty-three years, the last fifteen as its chairman. Miss Butler was an amazing woman. Her enthusiasm, her wisdom and insight and untiring activity stand out strikingly as she led a group of no less consecrated women who were her right hand in the rapidly expanding work. It is a notable fact that the three devoted pioneers who, with a few other devoted souls, brought this Committee into being — Miss Butler, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Peabody—were also responsible for the formation of the seven Christian colleges for women in the Orient, the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions in the home churches (forerunner of the present C.M.E.) and the world-wide observance of the World Day of Prayer, which developed in 1919. Their lives stand today as a memorial highlighting the urgency and significance of united work for missions.

BEGINNINGS

The beginnings of the Committee's task were small but important. Replies to their inquiries addressed to administrative leaders of the Boards who knew the mission fields well brought real encouragement. "I know of no literature especially designed for women and children in any country of the East—a woeful lack," came from a Mission Board executive who added, "It is impossible for any one Board to do adequately what has to be done—the very demand calls for interdenominational effort." Such comments were a spur to the Committee's task and each year the work grew, slowly but surely. In 1942—thirty years from the date of its founding—the Committee reported magazines and literature created in twenty-six languages in nine countries. The group started with the idea of printing books, but in the very beginning found it more fruitful to establish magazines, feeling that the message coming into the homes month after month would provide the best means of permanent help. In special cases of need on the part of women and children, other types of literature always had consideration; but magazines became the Committee's major task, its "first love." In many lands the Committee was a pioneer in the field of periodical literature.

The first project in 1913 was the support of THE WOMEN'S MESSENGER, a magazine in China. This support, and that of a second magazine in China, HAPPY CHILDHOOD, which started soon after, continued uninterrupted for thirty-eight years. LIGHT OF LOVE, a magazine for coolie women in the fishing villages of Japan, was undertaken in 1919 and continued for thirty-one years. Help was given to WOMEN'S MAGAZINE for all Latin America for one year (1921).

Four magazines in the first decade kept the members of the Committee on their toes to find support. They were caught up in what is described in the reports as "joyful excitement" over the opportunities that presented themselves. "We are teaching people to read faster than we are supplying something worth reading," was Miss Butler's great challenge, and the Committee responded and began their chosen task.

HOW THE MONEY CAME

Those were the days when a need became a mandate or, as the Committee put it, "a sacred obligation," and funds were sought to meet it. It was not a case of sitting around a table to decide how best to use funds on hand, it meant that one devoted member after another must go out and get the money. They found great interest in

the churches and summer conferences and mission study groups. The first gift of $50 came from the Interdenominational Study Class of Stamford, Connecticut, and helped to start the first magazine in China, THE WOMEN'S MESSENGER.

In the early 1920's financial help began to come from the offerings of the World Day of Prayer. This gave remarkable push and encouragement to the Committee and a new sense of fellowship with the many women who stood back of their endeavors.

The General Department of United Church Women,* under whose leadership the observance of the Day now rests, has put into print the significant facts of its origin.** "When the World Day of Prayer was very young," they write, "offerings began to be sent in spontaneously. Prayer demands action. In 1927 friends voluntarily sent $70 to headquarters. The amount has grown steadily until in 1951 the offering received in the United States was $290,000. In line with the history of the Day, the offerings have been divided equally between home and foreign missions. As the gifts have pyramided in a demonstrable way so has the work of the mission projects until they are dependent upon these annual love gifts." If these sacrificial gifts had done nothing more than make possible the continuance of this important work over the years, the longings and desires of church women to be of service to their friends overseas would have been strikingly fulfilled.

HOW THE WORK GREW

The Committee felt led to each new opening and began their support in a setting of prayer and purposeful commitment. Their thoughts and plans were constantly directed toward the home and the women and children there, not by way of separation but by way of emphasis. This excerpt from one of the early reports shows clearly the wisdom and insight that guided all their endeavors. "The specific value of our women's work," it reads, "is that we take for our first consideration the home and its needs where the mother is comparatively illiterate, and needs material suited to her mental age which may be far below the equipment which her husband has received in special training; where the youth need mental food different from that supplied for students and where the children need clean whole-

*N.C.C.C.

***Wrought by Prayer*

some papers with high ethical standards to combat the non-Christian picture books which are being widely distributed."

Many pages could be given to the story of each magazine, but perhaps a brief description of several will serve to give a picture of their welcome service in many homes. Miss Butler tried in the early days to describe in a few words the delight and joy of the boys and girls who received HAPPY CHILDHOOD. "Remember how you felt as a child when the magazine ST. NICHOLAS arrived at your door?" she asked—"the eagerness with which you dropped everything and plunged into its pages? It was yours, written for you, and it spoke to you." Even though ST. NICHOLAS belongs to the dim, dark past, it doesn't take much imagination to picture the scene in literally thousands of homes when the magazine arrived.

"HAPPY CHILDHOOD" 1913-1951

HAPPY CHILDHOOD was truly a happy sheet, the only Christian magazine published for children in all of China and printed in the phonetic alphabet to reach the large numbers of newly literate. Its circulation grew rapidly and in 1937 reached the peak of 95,000 copies. It was estimated that ten or twelve people either read or heard read each copy, "which means," wrote the editor, "touching a million hearts a year with the simple message of a Christ who loved little children." It was true joy to the Committee to think of this little paper with its bright-colored illustrations reaching the hands of children in need.

During the war years the editor took the magazine into homes and schools and concentration camps. Groups gathered around any child who could read to listen to the happy stories and comforting messages. From a concentration camp came thanks from a little boy in these words, "I don't know how I could stand it without my HAPPY CHILDHOOD."

"THE WOMEN'S MESSENGER" and "THE STAR" 1913-1950

THE WOMEN'S MESSENGER, written in Mandarin for the educated classes, was also a joy in an increasing number of homes and was long considered the best women's magazine issued under Christian

auspices in China. It came to be of such high literary merit that Madame Chiang Kai-shek expressed her appreciation for its value to Chinese women by lending her name to an inscription on the cover, and the magazine was carried for many years until international issues made it wise to discontinue it. With her own brush she drew the title and signed it. A discussion in the early minutes (1913), on the value of this magazine, carries the interesting comment, "The modern woman is supposed to be in the United States, but she is now also in China." The Mandarin language, it is said, was spoken by 300,000,000 Chinese, the most widely used language in the world at that time. In order to meet the needs of the semi-literate women, THE WOMAN'S STAR, a smaller publication, was produced a few years later in the thousand characters and was soon combined with the MESSENGER. Touching words of gratitude came from the humble village women for this simplified sheet without which they would have slipped back into illiteracy. "It was for many," wrote the missionary, "the only bright spot in their dreary lives, a ray of hope in the Christian faith, and beckoned them to a better time to come."

The tragic stories of the war years are outlined vividly in the reports—the heroic trek of college students into West China in 1942, carrying magazines, books and printing materials; the move later to Hong Kong (1951), and the valiant efforts, fortunately often successful, to keep the magazines going for the millions of Chinese pouring into Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, estimated in 1951 to be twenty-two million. HAPPY CHILDHOOD was continued and books of many kinds issued for all classes of readers in an attempt to overcome war-time hatred and insecurity. Branch offices were opened in the different areas. Women and even children were seen clutching a coin or two as they looked hungrily over the books and picked out as many as they could pay for. So deep was their gratitude that they often brought contributions from their rice money.

Funds given for China were frozen after the war. When these funds ($13,615.) were released, they were designated for the production of Chinese literature to be published outside of mainland China.

All through the war years funds were carefully set aside for Japan, Burma, Korea, and used, when it became possible, for special needs in these countries.

MEETING THE NEED OF THE HOUR

What courage it must have taken in the early days to respond to these calls for help so immediately and so substantially, however difficult and seemingly impossible. The Committee moved repeatedly into an almost untouched area of work without fear and was often the first to meet a vital need. "We must," Miss Butler kept urging, "aid in the establishment of Christian periodical literature for women and children in each of the great mission fields, and," she added, "we must help secure the appointment of at least one missionary woman in each field for literature work." A brief note in the early minutes records the Committee's concern at this point. An executive of a mission Board had said in a meeting, "I know of no Board which has set aside a woman missionary for this needed literature program for women and children." If the records were searched it might be revealed that for many years the only women giving full time to literature work on many fields were supported, in part or entirely, by this Committee. There was throughout the early years a rather subtle but persistent effort to stimulate Mission Boards to appoint women for this essential task. The Committee was well aware that unless the service of the missionary is undergirded with the written word it may miss its mark.

The story is told of a group of African women who were gathered together for instruction in matters close to their hearts—child care, health, home and family life. When they were about to scatter to their homes in nearby villages, they said to the missionaries who had taught them, "We want to share what we have learned with our friends at home. *Give us this in writing,* for if we just carry it home in our heads we will forget and do it wrong." They had sensed that the printed word can be trustworthy and that it has a quality of permanence not attributed to the spoken word.

DECADE
Two

1922-1932

"The human voice can reach only so far,
but the printed leaf may speak
to regions even beyond
*our sight or knowledge."**

This decade was a period of rapid advance in magazine publishing. Some openings came naturally, some were eagerly sought. All through the records we read these stimulating sentences: "The time is **now,** let us move forward," "A pressing appeal has come to us that we must answer," "Our latest dream is being realized—the time has come for us to enter still another country, perhaps the Christian message will get to its people through this Committee."

This almost feverish desire to find new openings for their service characterizes these early years. Opportunities were glimpsed in Ethiopia, Russia, Afghanistan, Nepal, Tibet and other areas closed to the Christian message, but the opportunity passed, to the Committee's great grief. It is a striking commentary on the breadth of vision of this devoted group that the minutes of their meetings read almost like a history of world events, so awake were its members and alive to the international scene and its problems and opportunities.

Miss Butler had been born in India of missionary parents and lived there for some years, and later in Mexico. She felt quite at home with the missionaries and with many national leaders on many fields. This accounts for the cordial relationship and close cooperation that existed from the beginning between the Committee and the Christian

*Miss Clementina Butler

forces overseas whose leaders turned eagerly for help to supplement their meager resources. In fact the Committee's services filled a great gap on many fields and proved a "life saver" to publications started by missionaries or national groups and "dying" for lack of funds. One of the choice entries in the early minutes put it, "Voted to help a woman missionary with high courage but little support to save the life of a greatly needed magazine." This magazine was THE WOMEN'S MESSENGER, the Committee's first project and carried for thirty-seven years.

The list of magazines to which the Committee contributed and the countries entered during this decade is impressive:

*1922 — India — THE TREASURE CHEST — carried for 40 years.
1928 — Chile — GENTE NUEVA (Friend of Youth) — 17 years.
1929 — Korea — magazine for children — 32 years
1930 — Africa — LISTEN (News from Near and Far), — 27 years.
1930 — Burma — THE TREASURE CHEST — 21 years.
*1930 — Argentina — GUIA DEL HOGAR (guide for the home) — 31 years.
*1930 — Mexico — ANTORCHA MISIONERA — 34 years.

"GUIA DEL HOGAR"

The list reads easily and simply, but the stories back of each entry are stirring and eventful. GUIA DEL HOGAR, for instance, was a popular Christian Home magazine in the Argentine which had a very limited circulation. There was no money for expansion on the field to meet the demands that flooded in. The Committee gave a substantial grant and is still giving it today with the happy result that the magazine is now read in twenty-six Spanish-speaking countries.

"ANTORCHA MISIONERA"

ANTORCHA MISIONERA of Mexico was another magazine given a new start by the Committee. Begun in 1922 by the National Union of Christian Women of Mexico it served women in Mexico and the West Indies, especially in the rural areas, but was published only occasionally because of lack of funds. The Committee was urgently asked to keep this magazine alive because of the great need for it. A

*Still receiving support in 1964.

grant was made and continues today, thirty-four years later. "We could not have survived without your help," wrote the grateful editor. It was a great satisfaction to the Committee to be able to give this help. To build up rather than duplicate any good work on the field was their stated policy from the beginning.

"THE TREASURE CHEST"

The publication of this magazine was one of the Committee's major undertakings launched in 1922 after many years of careful study. Many obstacles presented themselves. How to produce a magazine where there are twelve major languages and many more minor ones to be considered? Would a Christian magazine be acceptable? What ages needed it most?

It was finally decided to publish a magazine in English to be translated as desired into Indian dialects. Recommended as a character-builder "to make life more joyous, more outreaching, more confident for young people of all faiths," it was immediately successful. There were one thousand paid subscriptions during the first year, and vernacular editions were started almost at once. Rabindranath Tagore was a regular subscriber, and Mahatma Gandhi had copies in his *ashram,* giving it his blessing. The Begum of Bhopal, a very strict Moslem woman, subscribed for it for her granddaughters. She wanted to be sure that what they read would be of high character. She knew that her granddaughters who read English, as she did not, would find nothing harmful in the magazine.

Some missionaries were concerned at first because it did not seem to be a "religious publication." True, it was not so labelled. It covered a multiplicity of interests—articles on science, health, entertainment, games, puzzles and biography as well as fictional features, but it was all supplemented by distinctly Christian teaching and seemed at once to meet a craving of Indian youth. There were chapel talks, Bible verses and hymns in every issue, but it did not arouse antagonism by being labelled "Christian" or "missionary." As the able editor, Miss Ruth Robinson, said, "It is not dressed in mission garb but it presents Christian ideals of kindness, trust in others, truth, perseverance and courage under difficulties."

Because of its many cultural features the magazine won the approval of Boards of Education throughout India. By 1927 it was

reaching the majority of schools and colleges and was placed on the accepted reading lists for students and for public libraries—an almost unparalleled opportunity.

Much could be said of the influence of this magazine, but the editor gives a brief appraisal in her report of 1942 after twenty years of publication. She writes, "I believe the future of the TREASURE CHEST is now secure. Knowledge of it has spread from village to village, not because of sample copies or of advertisements but by the testimony of its readers. Subscribers often write how they became acquainted with the magazine sometimes in conversation with other young people on the train or seeing them reading the TREASURE CHEST. Very often we hear that some student took his file along when he went home to his village for the holidays and lent copies to his friends. There is no other Christian magazine in India that goes into as many homes, the large proportion of which are non-Christian, as the TREASURE CHEST. It is kept as a precious possession where all who come may read and enjoy it.

"We look forward to the day, which may be very close, when India shall be governed entirely by Indians. It is our hope that the TREASURE CHEST may be so firmly established by that time that there will be no danger of its being abolished because of suspicion against foreign-supported publications."

This hope of the editor has come true and the TREASURE CHEST continues under Indian independence. The editors of its English edition and its five vernacular editions are all Indians, trained for their task and giving exceptional service. In 1959 the paid subscription list of the English edition was three thousand, and it extended into many areas outside of India. Its subscribers had "pen friends" in thirty-six different countries, offering them exciting glimpses of life throughout the world.

"LISTEN"

The magazine LISTEN in Africa was another of the Committee's major projects, financed from the first by Committee funds and sponsored by the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa. Its secretary was Miss Margaret Wrong, a great friend of the Committee. Miss Wrong reported to the Committee that Miss Jean MacKenzie, noted author and friend of Africa, would be willing to

help with the editing of a magazine for the many village women and children who were literate enough to read and speak English. It was felt that the newspaper type of magazine would best meet the diversified needs of teachers and students and women and children in the homes, giving them reading matter with a Christian purpose.

In 1930 the first grant was made. The minutes read, "Mrs. Peabody secured the $1000 needed to start the magazine LISTEN and $50 additional to provide an attractive cover." It is of interest today to note that this $50 came from Mrs. George W. Doane, whose generous bequest to the Committee in 1956 is making possible grants for non-recurring literature projects today.

"News Far and Near" was the magazine's sub-title and it lived up to its name and purpose over the years. Published in London with an English edition having inserts in French and Portuguese and translations in many African dialects, the magazine was instantly successful, and by 1945 subscriptions had risen to twelve thousand. The circulation covered more than thirty African territories as well as many other countries. Articles were provided on health, school subjects, art, world history and news. Religious stories and inspirational features formed a large part of the contents. An especially interesting

feature was its encouragement to train Africans in art and in writing. Scholarships were offered to promising students and articles by African writers accepted for publication. A glance at one issue shows articles by an African, and the Christmas play written by an African schoolboy.

An index of the value of this magazine to its readers is seen in these testimonies coming from Africans in all walks of life:

"Your interesting articles gladden our hearts." — Nigeria

"You are giving us a desire to read the Bible." — Sierra Leone

"It brings us in touch with the outside world." — Gold Coast

"This is the first time my sister and I have seen your magazine. We are sorry we have been drowned in a sea of darkness so that we have never seen this light." — Gold Coast

"Your text-finding section has helped me to read the Bible with more opened eyes." — Nyasaland

"It awakens a sleepy mind so that it continues to seek for knowledge." — Tanganyika

"My copy reads as if it were a letter to me from a friend overseas." —Northern Rhodesia

"I am grateful to learn how man's work develops in the world, and knowledge grows, particularly in Africa." —Tanganyika

Such testimonies coming unsolicited through the years gave the Committee assurance and a thankfulness that they were able to touch lives so intimately in this great and developing continent.

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THE ENTRANCE OF GOD'S WORD GIVETH LIGHT

Nothing could more fully justify the Committee's program than the warm reception of its magazines in these many lands. What a satisfaction it was to put into the hands of the growing family literature that would be constructive and helpful. The Committee pictured the joy in many a home when the mother could see her child absorbed in something which she knew was safe and good; when he laughed at a story in his magazine which she knew the Christian editor had guarded from all taint. "We have found a new avenue into the non-Christian homes," the minutes say. "If we believe that the entrance of God's Word giveth light, we may trust that the precious seed shall not fail sometime to bring forth fruit."

DECADE
Three

1932-1942

"You are like a great reservoir
sending out its life-giving streams
*to the large fields needing water."**

During this decade, one of the Committee's most hoped-for openings came—a call from the Near East, a land so long unreceptive to Christian influence. Miss Butler's report of 1939 carried this sentence, so characteristic of her, "Our special work at the moment is being done in Egypt, the land where the lovely young Princess, daughter of Pharaoh, the first recorded foreign missionary-minded woman, stooped down and rescued the little child of an alien race." It was in 1931 that Miss Davida Finney requested the Committee to start a magazine for girls in Egypt "like the TREASURE CHEST"—to provide healthy moral reading for the teenager, based on Christian principles but not for Christian propaganda.

"EL TALIBA"

The Committee studied the request for several years, looking into every angle of the opportunity—the relation to government, restrictions as to contents and other questions not met before in their magazine production. The members had a strong sense of stewardship. Their program and funds were constantly under study. The Christian purpose for which they were chartered was paramount and always before them. "This seems to be a day of opportunity," they said, "and we should let it slip. The lack of clean wholesome literature for young people in Egypt is very apparent."

*Mrs. Prem. Nath Das. Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India

Just at this time (1935) additional money came from the World Day of Prayer, and the subsidy was voted for three years to start the magazine EL TALIBA (the Girl Student). It proved to be so successful that the annual grant has been continued to the present time—1964.

The magazine was published in Egypt in the Arabic language and went out under the joint auspices of the Egyptian Y.W.C.A. and the United Presbyterian Mission. It was not labelled a Christian publication lest its entrance into Moslem homes be hampered. The Committee was supplied regularly with the table of contents and was satisfied with the material. It was of a high ethical and moral character "transcending," as one of the Egyptian leaders wrote, "the deep rift between Moslem and Christian," and was up-to-the-minute in material in which the progressive teenage girls would be interested.

The largest number of readers were secondary-school girls. Their reading was all in the hands of the Ministry of Education in Egypt, which subscribed to fifty copies to be placed in government girls' secondary schools.

The first editor, Miss Minerva Ebeid, a skilled and highly educated young woman of Egypt, was instrumental in securing recognition from government, and she served efficiently and untiringly from 1938 to 1951.

NATIONAL EDITORS ARE CHOSEN

The appointment of an Egyptian editor instead of a missionary marks an important feature in the Committee's progress. During this same decade another major periodical, the TREASURE CHEST of India, long edited by missionaries, began its search for an Indian editor. Miss Vimila Rajamanikam (now Mrs. Christy Arangaden) was chosen and assumed this important post after two years of post-graduate training at the School of Journalism, Syracuse University. This giving of responsibility to national leadership put the Committee in line with the "colleague idea" developing in missionary thinking throughout the world. It is a notable fact that the Committee has met with eagerness every trend toward progress within the missionary ranks. The shifting of responsibility for work in overseas lands to national leadership seemed healthy and wise and became a regular policy of its work. It is very interesting to read in the minutes of 1915, "the ultimate aim of this Committee is the training of natives who

shall provide, in cooperation with the missionaries, an indigenous literature for their own people far more powerful and suitable than translations."

INDIGENOUS CHRISTIAN ART

Both EL TALIBA and the TREASURE CHEST illustrate one of the Committee's great interests, the use of pictures and color. An interesting book could be written on the Committee's contribution to Christian art.

A "side issue," a "hobby," some people said at first. But the Committee felt it to be a great need, and very early in its program put time and money into the securing of colorful covers and illustrations and in searching for native artists whose designs would be in a setting familiar to the native eye and would hold real meaning for the readers to whom western pictures often meant little.

The Committee had the courage to write to the editor of one of the leading magazines on the field regarding its cover, "We urge you to use indigenous pictures instead of the one sent out at Christmas time of a beautiful white madonna, lovely golden-haired babe, with some pathetic little black children crouching at the Virgin's knee." Fortunately this type of picture was not repeated. In fact a new interest and understanding of the place of pictures in every phase of the Christian enterprise grew rapidly and the general use of visual materials became a top priority. "We simply can't cope with the demand for pictures," came from the field. A member of the Committee traveling in India at this time was invited into one of the Christian homes—a humble mud hut, dark and shadowy, where the family was gathered to greet her. When her eyes grew accustomed to the dim light she saw that the walls were covered with bright colored pictures of the Hindu gods, grotesque and frightening. When she expressed her surprise over finding such pictures in a Christian home the father said, "We don't believe in them any more but the pictures are pretty." Missionaries told of finding the churches decorated with large posters from travel bureaus and moving picture houses.

The supplying of this hunger for color and beauty became one of the Committee's chief projects. Thousands of Bible pictures were provided for homes and schools and churches at a price the people could afford. They went not only to India but to Korea, China, Japan and Malaya, where the calls were equally urgent.

PICTURE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

It would take too many pages in this condensed history to dwell at length upon the many phases of this exciting and important venture. One at least should be mentioned—picture books for children—which became an absorbing interest. A grant was made to Turkey in 1946 to help publish these picture books for the pre-school child. Translated, their titles were FUSSBUNNY, CHATTERDUCK and COPYKITTEN. These books were a great attraction at the Annual Children's Book Week in Istanbul and were eagerly seized by the children attending. They were the first books for pre-school children published in the country, and the enthusiasm with which they were greeted shows plainly how much they were appreciated. Miss Dorothy Blatter, American Board missionary in Turkey, wrote, "Not long ago I took some of our books to the children's ward of a hospital where I had previously taken a few copies of our first pre-school book. The format and coloring of the books are similar, and when the children saw me come into the ward with the books in my hand, one of them piped up excitedly *Mizniz Tavsan Geldi* meaning 'Fussbunny has come.' I was delighted that they had enjoyed the book so much that they associated any book that size and color with FUSSBUNNY, and in a land where children are not led to eat anything they don't want, FUSSBUNNY has a special mission to perform."

"Prayers for Little Children," "Small Rain," "They Call It Courage" and other illustrated books were among those which the Committee helped to finance. In her Christmas letter of 1950 Dorothy Blatter wrote, "In our publication department sales are booming and our hearts are high. This year we have put out sixteen books and pamphlets. The loveliest of all is "Tell Me about God," by Mary Alice Jones. The American publishers gave us permission, and the *Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children* gave us the money so we were able to print it with its full color pictures. It really is a beautiful book. It is a joy to think of it reaching out into homes with its message."

AFRICAN HOME LIBRARY

In Africa support was given to a series of over 100 little booklets, many of them illustrated, sixteen pages or less, selling for two cents each, and published in English, French, Portuguese and a number of

African languages. They were reprints of articles which originally appeared in LISTEN and were simple books but not childish. "The Country of Jesus," "Money and Its Uses," "Bananas, How to Grow and How to Use Them," "Women's Work in the Home," "Hygiene Games and Stories," were some of the titles.

The booklets were widely circulated, and the African Christians began to gather a library in their own homes and opened their doors to neighbors and friends. Miss Wrong paints a picture of what one booklet could do for the people of the African villages. "Reading aloud," she wrote, "and story-telling at wells and around the village fires at night is very popular. One small booklet with its colorful pictures may be passed around and enjoyed by a large number of people wherever there is one literate person who has a copy. Many travelers in Africa, delayed on the road, have known the happy relief of seeing the lights of a campfire in the distance and being drawn into one of these circles of light. How heart-warming to realize how far the Christian message reaches through this effective medium."

EVANGELISM THROUGH PICTURES

Tucked away in the archives of the Committee is a little yellowed clipping. It reads, "One of our missionaries reports a great demand from his non-Christian friends for pictures of Christ." A government officer had expressed great interest in a picture in the missionary's home. "I gave him a copy of the picture," writes the missionary, "along with a copy of the New Testament. It is the picture of Jesus knocking at the door. My friend bought a frame for the picture and placed it in the entrance to his home where it could be seen easily and clearly by all who entered. Admiration for this single print led to so many requests from others that my supply is exhausted." The writer adds, "It is moving and gratifying to see these unusual evidences of the impact of the Christian message through pictures."

DECADE
Four

1942-1952

*"We are trying to plant a thousand-acre field with a pint of seed."**

A member of the Committee, traveling in India in 1948 on a mission to appraise the literature program, brought home the word "shortages" as a key word describing the work. "At a time when the needs of the people are greatest, the program lags," she reported. Political freedom had brought about a general intellectual ferment and great hunger to know more. The rapid increase in the reading population through literacy programs had created a demand for more and better books and magazines and pictures, and the Christian forces throughout India found themselves unable to meet these rapidly growing needs. This was a picture of one country only. Word came pouring in from other great areas. Throughout the Far East, and especially in the lands torn by war, the demands for literature were growing. "The opportunity everywhere is such that we have no words to describe it," another traveler reported. "Literacy is opening doors that have been closed for centuries," said another, "and we Christians are going to have to depend for a large part of our influence in the Far East on the printed page. If ever the women and children need help it is right now."

*Dr. Eric North, American Bible Society

NEW OPPORTUNITIES GRASPED

The Committee was sobered and greatly stirred by this general concern throughout the Christian forces in the homeland and responded eagerly. The minutes record these words of Miss Butler's to her colleagues, "Just now, when a wave of enthusiasm for literature is sweeping the world, there will be millions of new readers; and it is safe to assume that a large majority of them will be young folks. It is our opportunity and if we can help at any point in supplying these needs we will do well for the Kingdom as well as for national life in many lands."

A brief tabulation of some of the branches of work to which the Committee granted support, both during this decade and earlier shows their wide-spread interest and concern to help meet this growing need.

Sunday School curricula
Bookmobiles and Book Fairs
Translations in Braille for the blind children of Korea
Scholarships for the training of workers
Supplying and restocking paper
Literature for women and youth in France, Germany, Holland and Italy
Family-Life materials
Reading for war-time children
Literacy teams and projects

THE MOVE TOWARD LITERACY WORK

It must be confessed that making grants to literacy needs was a hurdle that the Committee found hard to take at first. To some members it seemed a far cry from the purpose for which the Committee was founded, i.e.: "not to teach people to read but to provide suitable reading material for young folks." It was Mr. Alfred Moore, then Executive Secretary of the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature, who put before the Committee the "perils and the promise of literacy." He brought them to the realization that literacy work was opening doors of opportunity that had been closed for generations. They began to see the task of literacy and literature as one task and started to contribute generously to the literacy programs. Grants to Literacy Teams, Literacy Houses in several fields, and

Literacy Training Projects became a part of the annual budget. Miss Margaret Wrong congratulated the Committee on its awareness of this issue. "Unless the Christian forces join in teaching people to read," she wrote, "we are losing a great opportunity in preparing them for the reading of our periodicals and books. We on the field know that this rise in literacy FLASHES A DANGER SIGNAL and we must meet it with all our resources."

Nine new magazines were added to the Committee's growing list during this decade:

*1943 — Iran — NURI ALEM (Light of the world) a magazine for childern, carried for 18 years
1944 — Iran — magazine for women, 1 year
1945 — West China — magazine for young people, 4 years
1946 — Egypt — EL BUSTAN, a Sunday school journal, 5 years
1946 — China — THE CHRISTIAN FARMER, Women's Section, 4 years
*1947 — India — THE CHRISTIAN HOME BULLETIN, 14 years
*1948 — Uruguay — ARCO IRIS (Rainbow), magazine for young people — 13 years
1948 — Africa — L'EVANGILE EN AFRIQUE — 10 years
1951 — Philippines — THE PHILIPPINE CHRISTIAN YOUTH MAGAZINE — 2 years

Striking incidents could be recorded of the Committee's experience with each magazine. Only two can be mentioned in these pages.

"ARCO IRIS"

The story of ARCO IRIS is especially interesting as it replaced GENTE NUEVA, which had been carried by the Committee from 1937 to 1946, when it was discontinued. Published for members of the Evangelical churches in Spanish-speaking areas, GENTE NUEVA had been read by many people outside the Evangelical movement and was a successful means of spreading Christian ideals. The magazine, very popular, was distributed widely in the United States, especially in Spanish-speaking churches. An effort was made to use GENTE NUEVA to further understanding and create friendly contacts among the thousands of young people in the United States who were studying

*Still receiving support in 1964

Spanish in school.

The Committee's hopes had turned eagerly to Latin America when her doors were beginning to open to Evangelical literature after hundreds of years during which such literature was prohibited. "We are in fullness of time," the minutes state, "in helping to produce a first-rate magazine for Spanish-reading young people both above and below the Rio Grande. GENTE NUEVA is to belong to them. We are laying down no hard and fast rules. We ask that it be a Christian magazine but are not suggesting that it be of the propaganda type—only that it be loyal to the Master who, looking on the young man, loved him."

This same spirit and purpose was carried over into the new magazine ARCO IRIS. It is published in Uruguay but circulated to many countries in Latin America and also to Spain, where it has become very popular. Five years after the magazine started there were four thousand paid subscriptions, and it was estimated that it was read by twenty thousand persons each month. It was used in many of the public schools and was very popular not only with the students but with the teachers as well. The latter found its contents valuable for teaching about other countries. A most interesting device was used by the editor. He introduced a living character, a dwarf called Galopin, who, because he lived in the rainbow, had the opportunity to travel. Coming back each month from his visits he told the readers about the different countries he visited and brought them new friends and a keen sense of the world and its people. It was an intimate sheet and called forth many letters from young people and children.

Every month at least two pages written by children under the caption "My Corner" are published. The success and interest shown in this section have been outstanding. Letters from readers in many countries of Latin America and from Spain include stories, drawings and riddles written by the children themselves "to be published in our paper ARCO IRIS." Between seventy and a hundred letters come every month from children of five to twelve years of age. Its progressive editor reported that in 1951 the magazine was circulated to twenty-eight countries including Spain, England, Australia, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland as well as the United States, and was being read eagerly by Spanish-speaking people in these lands. Bookstores and libraries stock each issue and make them available to readers everywhere.

"CHRISTIAN HOME MAGAZINE"

The CHRISTIAN HOME MAGAZINE of India was launched during this decade and is still carried today, one of the major undertakings of the Committee. The awakening of the women of the Far East was a remarkable feature of these years, and the Committee was well aware that the strengthening of the woman's sphere in the home was of paramount importance. They were eager to respond to the many calls for printed materials on home life that began to come from many countries as women became more conscious of their home responsibilities. The launching of the CHRISTIAN HOME MAGAZINE in India was in response to a great and growing need. All phases of home life are featured, and it has become a family journal sought after and carefully read by men and women of all faiths. Its special contribution to Christian art and the discovery and development of Indian artists has given it a widespread appeal throughout the Far East.

THE PRESENT THE POSTMAN BRINGS

Subscription lists of the magazines continued to mount during these decades, and the Committee was convinced of the wisdom of publishing periodicals rather than books. Reports came from the field of difficulties in getting books into circulation. Many remained on shelves for lack of distribution facilities.

Miss Butler amused the Committee one day with this comment, "Instead of putting books on our shelves and selling them one by one, the cost of a book will send a magazine twelve times a year right into the homes. Are we not wise to let the post-office system do this important part of our work for us? We might call the village post box an unrecognized bearer of good news of the Kingdom."

DECADE
Five
1952-1962

*"Christian literature, after years of pioneering and persistence has become a priority."**

A new expectancy, a new enthusiasm permeates all the records at this mid-century period. A sign of the times is seen in the type of requests that come for magazine support, emphasizing as they do almost exclusively, the Christian home. Grants were made during this decade to six magazines:

**1953 — Korea — THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY, carried for 8 years
**1954 — West Pakistan — TREASURE CHEST, 7 years
1956 — East Pakistan — NEW AGE, women's page on the home, 2 years
1956 — Burma — HAPPY HOME — 1 year
**1958 — Africa — ENVOL — 3 years
1958 — India — FAMILY MAGAZINE — 1 year

The grant to ENVOL in Africa points to a crisis in the history of the magazines. LISTEN, the beloved African magazine was to be discontinued. In 1957, after twenty-seven years of support by the Committee, it was decided to give way to a new magazine developed in Africa by Africans. The decision was made by vote of Committees in Africa, Britain and America, and as a result of a careful study of the situation. These words from one of the African leaders put this difficult move into a fine perspective. "LISTEN," he said, "was a pioneer, leading the way to the quite different type of magazine needed today. Without LISTEN it might have been a long time before a magazine like ENVOL would have been developed." Such testimony could be multiplied many times and in many areas over the years. One would like

*Dr. Charles T. Leber, Chairman for several years of the Committe on World Literacy and Christian Literature.

**Still receiving support in 1964

to think that something of lasting value has attended the life of every magazine touched even briefly by the Committee.

THE MAGAZINE PROGRAM

Over the fifty years twenty-seven magazines received support from the Committee, either complete or partial at a total expenditure of $623,355. These magazines covered sixteen countries so far as their headquarters were concerned, but their circulation carried them far beyond the area where they were published. Africa was considered then as one continent, whereas LISTEN reached out to twenty or more African countries. Certain magazines for the Near East and Latin America served a large number of countries.

Nine of the magazines were started by the Committee and might be called "our own." A considerable number, as this booklet shows, had been started but needed the Committee's help to continue. Some have merged with others, some have reached a measure of self-support, some have served their purpose and been discontinued.

A substantial program of magazine support is still before the Committee as it moves into its sixth decade. Eleven major magazines are still receiving annual support. Each magazine is related to a National Christian Council or a cooperative body on the field. The Committee's resources are being drawn upon to the limit to meet new challenges, all of which include the interests of women and children.

COOPERATION IN ADMINISTRATION

At this turning point in the Committee's history a new and closer relationship was established with the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature. This strengthens all its work and gives an added confidence and assurance to its members. The action is in line with the Committee's history throughout the years. No one can read these pages without being aware of the fact that cooperation is written through every act of the Committee. From the very first, as soon as Christian Councils or Literature Committees were established on the fields, the Committee rooted its work in their programs. At the home base the Committee had a natural relationship to the former Foreign Missions Conference (now the Division of Overseas Ministries, N.C.C.C.), stemming from its beginnings in the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, and became a member of the Conference in 1935. A hearty welcome was extended to the Com-

mittee on World Literacy and Christian Literature (known as "Lit-Lit") which was formed in 1942 as a Representative Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference. The Women's Committee was then in its thirtieth year with a growing program. A helpful partnership was set up at once. The Women's Committee in 1942 accepted desk space in the offices of the Foreign Missions Conference and invited members of each of its geographic area committees to attend its meetings and to participate actively in its work. This was a time when the integration of women's work into the total program of the church was being strongly stressed by denominations and by institutions on the field, and the Committee recognized this trend in its work both at home and abroad. In view of these facts it is not surprising to find that today, with the unprecedented call for help from every field, a new and strong bond has developed between this Committee and Lit-Lit. An example of their early cooperative efforts was an evaluation of the magazines of the Women's Committee.

By 1955 it had become evident that an evaluation of the magazine program was essential. Traveling members of the Committee brought back reports and observations from the field that emphasized this need. It was felt strongly that any such evaluation should be carried on in the light of the total world program of Christian literature. It should be done jointly with Lit-Lit, whose leaders had not only technical knowledge of the worldwide literature program but were constantly in touch with literature bodies in all countries. In the minutes of the meeting of October 24, 1955, is this sentence, "Let us make a bold investment of funds for a world survey." Just at this time a generous bequest reached the Committee from Mrs. George W. Doane, who had been one of its staunch members from the early days. The interest from this bequest, it was seen, would be sufficient to provide funds for the new cooperative venture. From this point on, the Committee moved promptly. Miss Marion Van Horne was called to the staff of Lit-Lit in 1957 with salary and expenses carried by the Women's Committee, and a joint Committee was set up to work out helpful administrative relationships for the future.

At the end of this decade in 1962, the cooperative plan has been judged and found good. This move on the part of the Committee has justified itself as wise and far-reaching in the realization of its purpose. The evaluation of magazines has been carried on in many fields, the quality and effectiveness of their contents tested and their editors assisted with special problems. The guidance of the Lit-Lit staff,

offered so readily to the Committee, has given great assurance in this day of change and progress. One cannot study the minutes or read the letters from the fields without realizing that radical changes which may affect many magazines are in the making. To follow these plans and be ready to act wisely are distinct responsibilities before the Committee today, and call for a heightened sense of stewardship of funds.

STATUS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Women's Committee remains an independent, incorporated body whose members are appointed by Mission Boards. It meets in conjunction with Lit-Lit sessions, and its members are regular and active members of the Lit-Lit Committee with a smaller representation on its executive committee. The Women's Committee maintains its own program with emphasis on the needs of women and children, and administers its own funds in complete freedom while standing side by side with Lit-Lit in the effort to see and meet the rising needs of the world. In 1964 both are related to the Division of Overseas Ministries of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

THE DECADE TO COME

And now we move into the next fifty years with hope and expectancy and a relationship that assures wise handling of the on-going program. This Committee cannot and will not lose its identity, so firmly has it established itself and its purposes throughout the world. A study of its history down to the present day brings a glow of thanksgiving for its consecrated and alert members and its continuous Christian purpose and ministry. It is a rich and challenging heritage to carry into the decades to come.

"Christian literature," said Charles Leber, "after years of pioneering and persistence has become a priority. In the major conflict of ideas, no 'weapon of our warfare' is more essential or potent. Books, magazines and tracts on every phase of Christian thinking and living for all ages are being produced and widely distributed. *For the fearful, and the bewildered, quietly but tremendously effective is this comprehensive and penetrating stream of life spreading its redeeming influence.*"

What more could any group desire than to have a share in this "stream of life" and bring to waiting hearts the life-giving message of the One who said, "I came that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

TABLE I

LEADERSHIP

The Committee was founded by Miss Clementina Butler and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody in 1912 and incorporated June 20, 1934, under the membership Corporation Law of the State of New York, with the following signatures: Clementina Butler, Margaret T. Applegarth, Alphilda E. Stolpe, Henrietta K. White, Sarah A. Bussing.

OFFICERS

For The First Fifty Years

Chairmen

1912-28	Miss Alice Kyle	1928-30	Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery
1930-45	Miss Clementina Butler	1945-53	Miss Irene Sheppard
1953-57	Miss Edna B. Beardsley	1957-59	Miss Sue Weddell
		1959-62	Miss Hazel F. Shank

Recording Secretaries

1918-34	Miss Olivia Lawrence	1934-39	Miss Margaret Marston (Mrs. Arthur Sherman)
1939-41	Mrs. Stanley White	1941-53	Miss Edna B. Beardsley
1953-58	Miss Ada P. Stearns	1958-62	Miss Elizabeth Beath

Treasurers

1912-19	Miss Lila V. North	1919-30	Miss Alice Kyle
1930-32	Mrs. Stanley White	1932-35	Miss Carolyn D. Smiley
1935-39	Miss Helen Calder	1939-43	Miss Sarah Bussing
1943-47	Miss Caroline S. Peckham	1947-53	Mrs. C. C. Long
1953-57	Mrs. Fred A. Victor	1957-59	Mrs. August Kraft
		1959-62	Miss Henrietta Gibson

Administrative Secretaries

1953-57	Mrs. Alfred D. Moore	1957-60	Miss Edna B. Beardsley

Miss Hattie Hughes — volunteer office assistant for many years

Tribute is paid to the missionaries and editors of the magazines through the years, and the host of volunteer women and contributors in Canada and the United States who supported the work with talent and treasure.

TABLE II

Magazines to which the Committee gave support and amounts given up to 1961.

1913 CHINA	First Magazine supported "Women's Messenger"		
	Grants given 1913-1950	Total $ 40,050	37 years
1914 CHINA	"Happy Childhood" for Children		
	Grants given 1914-1952	Total $ 65,900	38 years
1919 JAPAN	"Light of Love" for coolie women (weekly)		
	Grants given 1919-1950	Total $ 7,200	31 years
1921 LATIN AMERICA	Women's Magazine for all Latin America		
	One grant given in 1921	Total $ 5,250	1 year
1922 INDIA	"Treasure Chest" for boys and girls		
	Grants given 1918-1961	Total $181,160	43 years

1928 CHILE	"Gente Nueva" Friend of Youth Grants given 1928-1945	Total $ 8,650	17 years
1929 KOREA	"Magazine for Children" Grants given 1929-1961 (war years out)	Total $ 8,350	32 years
1930 AFRICA	"Listen" for women and children (literate — enough to read English) Grants given 1930-1957	Total $ 52,525	27 years
1930 BURMA	"Treasure Chest" Grants given 1930-1951	Total $ 5,641	21 years
1930 MEXICO	"Antorcha Misionera" Grants given 1930-1961	Total $ 19,102	31 years
1930 ARGENTINA	"Guia del Hogar" ("Guide for the Home") Grants given 1930-1961	Total $ 20,800	31 years
1936 EGYPT	"El Taliba" Magazine for teenage and older in Arabic Grants given 1936-1961	Total $ 44,937	25 years
1943 IRAN	"Nuri Alem" ("Light of the World") for children Grants given 1943-1961	Total $ 14,740	18 years
1945 CHINA	Magazine for young people in West China Grants given 1945-1949	Total $ 11,000	4 years
1944 IRAN	Magazine for women in Arabic Grants given for one year only	Total $ 1,000	1 year
1946 EGYPT	"El Bustan" Sunday School Journal Grants given 1946-1951	Total $ 3,300	5 years
1946 CHINA	"Christian Farmer" women's section Grants given 1946-1950	Total $ 3,000	4 years
1947 INDIA	"Christian Home" Grants given 1947-1961	Total $ 50,000	14 years
1948 URUGUAY	"Arco Iris" Grants given 1948-1961	Total $ 49,600	13 years
1948 AFRICA	"L'Evangile en Afrique" Grants given 1948-1958	Total $ 1,950	10 years
1951 PHILIPPINES	Magazine for Youth Grants given 1951-1953	Total $ 2,200	2 years
1953 KOREA	"Christian Family" Grants given 1953-1961	Total $ 14,000	8 years
1954 W. PAKISTAN	"Treasure Chest" Grants given 1954-1961	Total $ 4,000	7 years
1956 E. PAKISTAN	"New Age" women's page Grants given 1956-1958	Total $ 1,500	2 years
1956 BURMA	"Happy Home" Grant given for one year only	Total $ 300	1 year
1958 AFRICA	"Envol" Grants given 1958-1961	Total $ 3,200	3 years
1958 INDIA	Family Magazine Grant given in 1958	Total $ 4,000	1 year
		Grand Total $623,355	

Direct - Gift - A.W.

展望月刊
第八卷：第一期
一九六四年二月出版
Christian Home
"If we have faith and vision equal to the day of big plans in which we live, we may confidently expect to be used of God in ways beyond our present imaginings for the giving of light to those who sit in the darkness of cramped and narrow minds. Upon them the great light has not yet shined from the printed page as it may and will when we measure up to our privileges in this branch of work for the Kingdom of God."
(From the report of the Chairman in the year 1919)
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